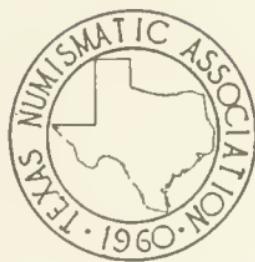




The

# TNA NEWS



Margo Russell  
Coin World  
Sidney, Ohio

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
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# TNA NEWS

## TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Founded 1960

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NOVEMBER, 1965

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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



The T.N.A. Board meeting held at the Houston A.N.A. convention brought about several changes. Three new districts were created in an effort to better serve the T.N.A. membership.

Governor Robert Medlar's district nine was divided with the northern part becoming district eleven. A governor has not been appointed to serve the new district.

Governor Bill Manewal's district five was divided with the eastern part becoming district twelve. A governor for the new district has not been named as yet.

Governor Jack Hendrix's district one was divided with the northern section becoming district thirteen. William Rust, Sr., of Wichita Falls, has been appointed as governor.

I believe these new districts will greatly strengthen our organization. It was almost impossible for the governors of those large districts to visit with all of their clubs. The new governing board should have a much broader viewpoint with the addition of new governors.

Another development at the Board meeting was the approval of several new Life Members. Also, the Board voted to allow would-be Life Members to pay the \$50 admission fee on the "easy payment" plan. Any eligible T.N.A. member who wishes to become a Life Member may pay the required fee in four easy payments. The only requirement is that the entire amount be paid within 12 months. If the member fails to complete the payment, the amount paid in will be refunded. Life membership applications will not be presented for approval until entire payment has been made.

The new bronze Life Membership cards were accepted and distributed to Life Members.

The resignation of youth chairman, Holland Wallace, was announced and a new chairman, Joe Nance, of Sonora, was appointed. The new youth program was accepted.

Governor John Hill, district four, suggested that it was time for T.N.A. to begin to plan for a permanent home.

You had all better watch out for Bob Bridges, second vice president! He is going to flood every coin show and convention with T.N.A. literature in an effort to double our membership while in office. All Texas numismatists

(Continued on Page 9)

# T.N.A Convention Visitors To See 1913 Liberty Hd. 5c

Prepare to be pampered when you visit Galveston in 1966 to attend the eighth convention of the Texas Numismatic Association. The three-day Gulf Coast event will be held March 25, 26 and 27 at the Moody Convention Center with headquarters at the Galvez Hotel. E. E. White, general chairman, announces that his committees are busy with plans to make the convention the most exciting and enjoyable one to date. Treasure Island Coin Club will act as

host assisted by area clubs.

A feature attraction in the exhibit room will be a 1913 Liberty Head nickel owned by a private collector. This famous five-cent piece has been displayed at numerous conventions and coin shows throughout the United States while the mystery deepens as to how several of these non-authorized coins were struck and left the Mint to rest in private coin cabinets.

Galveston is one of the oldest cities in Texas and in serving under six flags, the performance of her citizens have enriched the pages of Texas history. The first white man to set foot on Texas soil, Cabeza de Vaca, did so on Galveston Island in 1523. La Salle visited the island



General arrangements for the eighth convention of Texas Numismatic Association are under the direction of E. E. White of LaMarque. White has served as general chairman for many coin shows in the area and is a past president of Galveston Island Coin Club in Texas City.



One of the famous Liberty Head nickels dated 1913 will be on public display at the eighth convention of the Texas Numismatic Association to be held in Galveston on March 25, 26, 27, 1966. There are only a few known specimens of this coin.

in 1686 and named it San Luis in honor of his French sovereign, but it remained unoccupied except by roving bands of Indians known as Karankawas. Early in the 18th century all of Mexico, Texas included, passed into possession of Spain, and in 1777, the island was occupied temporarily by troops of Count Bernardo de Galvez, Governor General of the Spanish possessions in America. The island was given the name Galvez, being changed in later years to Galveston.

Jean LaFitte, the notorious pirate chief, claimed Galveston for his headquarters in 1816, and made it a rendezvous for his ships and men until 1821 when the government of the United States prevailed upon him to remove his base of operations to a point farther southward. No sooner had the ships of LaFitte cleared from the harbor than American pioneers began to arrive upon the island, and by 1830, a fair-sized settlement had been established. The City of Galveston was founded by Col. Michael B. Menard, a Canadian, and on December 9, 1836, Colonel Menard and nine associates purchased the present site of Galveston.

The Galvez Hotel is being com-



Committee heads have been burning the midnight oil in getting preliminary plans in shape to host the eighth convention of the Texas Numismatic Association in March, 1966 in Galveston. Seated left to right are Jim Rac, Hugh Threlkeld, J. D. Fuller, Wesley Dover, Marye Allen, E. E. White, general chairman, Fred Brown, A. J. Rolak, Ray Barfield, John S. Houston, Jr., Ruby Threlkeld and Henry Bierman.

pletely re-decorated for this outstanding Texas numismatic event and the entire hotel staff will be on hand to make your stay a merry one. General Chairman White urges you to place your room reservations as soon as possible and directly to the hotel.

Bourse applications may be obtained from Russell Hancock, Box 486, Dickinson, Texas 77539. If you plan to enter an exhibit, contact F. R. Ripley, 3030 Rust, Texas City, Texas.

Bourse applications must reach the chairman by December 1. Deadline for exhibit applications is February 1.

-----o-----

## Numismatics Included In Y.M.C.A. Program

Mrs. Ilsa Griffith, San Antonio, was the instructor for the numismatic course offered by the Young Men's Christian Association during the Fall series of So-Ed (Social Education) sponsored by the association. This is the first time that coin collecting has been offered during the Y.M.C.A. program.

So-Ed is a program of informal education for men and women and it is designed to meet the interest and needs of the individual in a friendly social atmosphere. The program was conducted from October 5 to November 9 and was open to the public.

Mrs. Griffith, secretary of the Alamo and San Antonio Coin Clubs, had planned an interesting course with guest speakers bringing to the group programs on specialized collecting.

Other courses offered were creative crafts painting, voice and diction, photography and flower arranging.

# \$20 Gold Eagle King Of All Coins In U.S.

By Weldon Surber,  
San Angelo, Texas

The king of all coins is the United States \$20 gold piece, called the double eagle. The double eagle was not minted for circulation until 1850 during the California gold rush. From 1850 until the U. S. went off the gold standard in 1934, 174 million \$20 gold pieces with a value of \$3<sup>1/2</sup> billion were minted.

Only two types of this coin were minted over a period of 84 years. The first double eagle minted from 1850 to 1907 is called the Liberty type. The second, minted from 1907 to 1934, is the St. Gaudens.

The first double eagle was designed by James B. Longacre. On the obverse is the Goddess of Liberty, her hair done up behind her head with curls, around the head, a fillet, with the inscription "Liberty." In the edge of the field is 13 stars.

On the reverse of the Liberty double eagle is an eagle with wings expanded with a shield across its breast holding in its talons, the olive branch and arrows. The olive branch expresses preference for peace, the arrows signify our preparedness to fight. Above the eagle's head is the inscription, "In God We Trust."

The St. Gaudens double eagle was named after the man who designed it, Augustus St. Gaudens, the most noted sculptor of his day. This coin, first minted in 1907, is one of the world's most beautiful gold pieces. On the obverse is Liberty standing

in Roman dress and holding a Roman torch in the right hand. At the left of the coin in the background is the Capitol building.

On the reverse is the eagle in flight with sun rays in the background. When the St. Gaudens was first minted, the motto, "In God We Trust" was omitted. After many resolutions by religious groups, the motto was put back at the bottom of the coin in 1908.

The \$20 gold piece contains approximately \$34 worth of gold, due to the fact that the government increased the price of gold in 1934. It is legal for collectors to own gold coins if they are dated prior to 1933, the date gold coins were called in by the government. It is illegal to bring any gold coins into the U.S. from another country regardless of date or country.

\* \* \*

## CONGRESSMEN HAD BATTLE OVER \$20 GOLD COINAGE

The Liberty Head \$20 gold piece, largest of all regular United States coins, was authorized by Congress in 1849. Minting of this size gold coin had strong opposition in both houses of Congress. In the House of Representatives, Rep. Joseph Ingersol of Pennsylvania led the opposition.

Ingersol ridiculed the minting of this large coin. "It seems great coins are to be issued as well as small ones," he said, adding that the bill proposed the gold coins were "to be doubled into ponderous and imparal-

led size.

A motion to table the bill was defeated. Two days later it passed the House without a record vote.

Abraham Lincoln, a member of Congress at the time, neither spoke nor gave any opinion on the pending legislation. There is a record of his vote being cast against tabling the bill, so many persons think he voted for the act. Lincoln is recorded as being present in the House on the days the gold proposal was up for consideration.

The House passed and sent the bill to the Senate February 20, 1849. Two days later the Senate committee voted it over favorably. It was not brought up for passage, however, until the last day of the session, March 3. The session ran through the night until 7 a.m. Sunday.

Since it was session closing day, it was the last chance for the coinage bill to pass. March 3 was the last day in office for President Polk and for Rep. McKay, who sponsored the bill in the House for Ingersoll who led the opposition and for Sen. Atherton, who gained the Senate floor and demanded passage of the gold bill.

Senator King of Alabama was unable to create enough opposition to

keep the bill from passing. Some think that due to other business before the Senate it was passed to get it out of the way. One of the last official acts of President Polk was the signing of this bill.

The \$20 gold piece from the first minting was much in demand, and the liberty head type was minted from 1849 to 1907. On the obverse of this coin is the head of Liberty with a crown of jewels and the wording, "Liberty" on the band. On the reverse is the eagle with outstretched wings, a shield on its breast. On a scroll is the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." In the background are 13 stars surrounding the lettering, "In God We Trust." The eagle holds in her talons the olive branch and arrows, denoting U.S. desire for peace but its readiness for war.

• • •

## \$10 INDIAN GOLD PIECE DREW MUCH CRITICISM

The "Indian Head type" \$10 gold piece, called an eagle received much criticism when it was introduced by the U.S. Treasury in 1907. But today it is recognized as one of the most beautiful coins minted. August St. Gaudens designed this eagle at the request of President Theodore Roose-



LIBERTY

. . . on \$20 coin



EAGLE

. . . wings outstretched

vclt.

Much of the criticism was based on the idea that only an Indian should wear a feather head-dress. St. Gaudens felt that an American head-dress should be worn by the American Liberty. Up to this time the feathered head-dress was worn only by an Indian on the \$5 and \$2.50 gold pieces.

Congress in 1792 passed a law requiring every coin to have a design emblematic of liberty and with the word spelled out. Until recently Liberty has been portrayed by a woman. The Act of Congress also provided that all gold and silver coins carry the picture of an eagle on the reverse side.

On the \$10 gold piece's reverse the "standing" eagle was used. The eagle holds a bundle of arrows in its claws

with an olive wreath. The arrows note our preparation for war, the olive wreath for our desire for peace. Around the edge of the gold coin are 46 raised stars for the 46 states then part of the Union. Arizona and New Mexico were not states at the time.

First coins of this type minted in 1907 did not carry the motto "In God We Trust," because Theodore Roosevelt objected to the use of the Deity's name on coins.

U.S. \$10 gold coins contain \$17 worth of pure gold, since 1933 when Congress increased the price of gold. All gold coins were called in by the government in 1933, but collectors were allowed to keep those that were part of a collection. Also millions of dollars in gold coins were in Swiss banks. Much of this has gotten back to the U.S. in recent years.



HEAD-DRESS  
... on Liberty



STANDING EAGLE  
... \$10 gold



#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE — (Continued from Page 4)

who are not T.N.A. members may just as well get their \$5 check ready!

On behalf of myself and T.N.A., I wish to extend our thanks to Mr. Bridges for the fine book cases made and donated by him. We now have something to keep the T.N.A. Memorial Library books in.



May each home be blessed with Peace and Happiness on Thanksgiving Day 1965. From the official T.N.A. family.

# GOLD!

The following is reprinted in part from Series For Economic Education, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, a pamphlet produced in the Department of Bank Relations and Public Information. Copies may be obtained free of charge for distribution by organizations by writing to Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Publications Division, Philadelphia, Penn. 19101.



Gold and the power it could buy was a major motive in Alexander's conquest of Persia and points East. Greed for gold drove the legions of Rome across fertile plains from Britain to Asia Minor.

Gold lured the mariners of Portugal and Venice to the far reaches of the world's oceans. Lust for the yellow metal brought Spanish steel to ravage the New World. The cry of "Gold!" echoing across America led to the settlement of California and Alaska.

Then, within the memory of many alive today, the role of gold changed. In most countries, including the United States, it ceased to be money you could run through your fingers, money that bought galleons for Hernando Cortes and grubstakes for Dan Dan McGrew.

## WHAT GOLD USED TO BE

Gold was used as money as early as the time of Abraham—about 1900 B.C. Then, as now, it was scarce, desirable and acceptable as payment for purchases and debts. Gold coins, along with silver, remained the principal hand-to-hand monies of

the civilized world for over 3500 years.

In the 17th and 18th centuries A.D. people of wealth began depositing their gold with local goldsmiths for safekeeping. There were few, if any, banks and the smith had facilities to protect the precious metal.

The smiths used a receipt—a chit of paper—for the amount of gold entrusted to their care. It wasn't long before the receipts themselves began to circulate as standins for the gold they represented. They were convenient and they were acceptable because they could be exchanged for gold any time the holder desired.

In its basic operation this system resembled the Gold Standard used on and off by many nations until the 1930's. Under the Gold Standard governments issued paper money which was backed by, and exchangeable for, gold. The amount of money circulating in a country depended on the amount of gold it had—more gold, more money; less gold, less money, although not necessarily on a one-for-one basis. This system had several advantages.

Since governments couldn't legally increase the money supply without obtaining more gold, citizens were thought to be protected from politically attractive, printing press inflation. The threat that people would demand gold for their paper tended to "police the politicians."

The Gold Standard also was supposed to keep a nation's payments to, and receipts from, foreigners automatically in rough balance. Suppose a country bought from foreigners

(imported) more than it sold to them (exported) over a prolonged period. The country would pay out considerably more gold than it received, which would reduce the amount of money circulating at home.

A smaller money supply, in turn, would tend to reduce the prices of things the country produced. Lower prices would make the country's goods and services more attractive to both foreign and domestic buyers. This could encourage purchases by foreigners (exports) and discourage purchases from them (imports.)

One disadvantage of the Gold Standard was that less money in circulation within a country—which meant lower prices—also could mean less domestic business activity and more unemployment.

Another major drawback is that the size of the world's gold supply depends more on chance than need. The supply increases when new discoveries happen to be made, not necessarily when expanding world commerce increases the need for money.

By the mid-1930's practically all major nations had abandoned the traditional Gold Standard. In 1934 our Government called in all gold coins and certificates and stopped redeeming paper money in gold. Thus, the amount of money in circulation could be varied (within limits) to meet both domestic and international needs.

Our paper money—no longer redeemable in gold—continues to circulate as freely as ever. We have come to believe that our monetary authorities—even without the old-time discipline of gold at home—can and will avoid the expedient of issuing too much money and thus destroying the purchasing power of the dollar. On the other hand, the money supply may be increased when neces-

sary to combat domestic unemployment.

## WHAT GOLD IS NOW

Gold today is a commodity used by industry to make wedding rings, leaf picture frames and plate plumbing fixtures for people who wish to flaunt their affluence. But in the United States gold still has two uses that are related to money.

1. Gold acts as a ceiling on our money supply. Today we use three main types of money: coins, paper bills and commercial bank deposits. Gold serves as an accounting device or formula to limit the amount of the latter two that may be in circulation. By law the Federal Reserve cannot create paper money and bank reserves in excess of four times the value of gold held by the Treasury in Fort Knox and elsewhere.
2. Since all nations still desire and will accept gold, it is used as an international money. Countries, including the United States, may pay debts to each other by transferring gold.

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## Gold Regulations

To read up on gold regulations and have a handy reference for your files, reprints of "Gold Regulations" may be ordered at 10¢ per copy from:

Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government  
Printing Office  
Washington, D. C. 20402

Perhaps your local club might order a quantity for members which would provide an evening's program with reading and discussion of certain regulations pertaining to coins and collectors.

# WORLD-WIDE

By Ken Hedges, San Diego,  
Calif., Editor, INTERCOIN

## Gold From Saudi Arabia And The Tonga Islands

The magic of the name "Arabia" conjures up a mental image of genii, magic carpets, and fabulous cities rising out of the desert. But to the numismatist, this name should bring to mind a quite different picture.

In Arabia, it appears difficult to grasp the concept of a monetary unit with a fixed value relating to other monetary units. For centuries Arab traders have been using silver and gold bullion, and coins circulate as such no matter what is stamped on their faces.

The modern country of Saudi Arabia comprises the former kingdom of Hejaz, Sultanate of Nejd, and the territories of Asir and al-Hasa. During the period from 1916 to 1923, Hejaz counterstamped Maria Theresa thalers, Turkish Mejidie dollars, and other coins with the name of the kingdom in Arabic; a similar practice was followed in Nejd between 1906 and 1926. In 1923, King Hussein of Hejaz issued coins.

Soon after the formation of Saudi Arabia in 1926, King Abdul Aziz Rhman al-Sa'ud issued a silver ryal, equivalent in size, weight and fineness to the popular Maria Theresa thaler. In 1935, the large ryal was replaced by a smaller coin, similar



Hedges

in size and content to the silver Indian rupee. The substitution of the small ryal for the larger one was no easy task, because Islamic religious codes forbid replacing one silver coin with another of less metallic content. Rises in the price of silver have caused many of the small ryals — last issued in 1955 — to disappear from circulation. There has been talk of further reducing the amount of silver in the ryal, but the government is reluctant to do so because of the difficulty of circumventing the religious prohibition.

The first coins struck under Islamic influence some thirteen centuries ago were gold dinars, and gold coins have been circulating in Arabian lands ever since.

The first coins struck specifically for what is today Saudi Arabia were those of King Hussein in 1923. Before this time, and to a considerable extent since, a very popular coin in Arabia was the British gold sovereign. Although no longer legal tender, the sovereign still circulates, as does the silver Maria Theresa



The beautifully designed I  
gninea gold of Saudi Arabia dated  
1377 A.H. (1957-58.)

thaler. There are regional differences in the type of coinage in circulation. Gold coin is used primarily on the west coast for large transactions. The East coast — because of its long economic orientation toward the silver-using India, Kuwait, and Bahrein — relies mainly upon silver coinage although gold has been introduced to the East coast through the operations of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco. )

Other gold coins which have circulated in Arabia have included the gold Napoleon of France, and the Turkish gold lira. The 1923 coinage of Hejaz included the first distinctively Arabian gold coin. King Husein chose the time-honored name 'dinar' for his coin, and issued it with the value of five silver ryals. It is implied — though not explicitly stated — in contemporary reports that Husein's gold dinar was struck in Mecca, but it is not known to this writer if this was the case.

After establishing the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Abdul Aziz waited until 1951 before issuing the first Saudi Arabian gold coin, which is commonly known as the gold guinea, although official reports refer to the piece as the Saudi sovereign. It is approximately equivalent to the British sovereign.

Following the discovery of a large number of counterfeit Saudi sovereigns, a new and much more pleasing design was proposed. It appeared in January of 1958 with the same weight and fineness as the previous issue. However, the difficulties of running a modern economy on a double standard, subject to many fluctuations in the prices of gold and silver, have proved formidable, and the Saudi government has officially demonetized both types of Saudi sovereign.

A discussion of the gold coins of Saudi Arabia cannot be brought to

a close without some mention of the gold discs struck by the Philadelphia Mint for Aramco. The original oil concession agreement between the Saudi Arabian government and Aramco called for payment in gold. During and after World War II, the world price of gold was high and Aramco refused to pay the prevailing market price. Saudi Arabia insisted on gold, so the United States government supplied Aramco with gold in coin form — the famous gold discs.

Philadelphia struck 91,210 large discs containing 493.10 grains of Sterling - standard gold (.9166 fine) in 1945 and 121,364 small discs weighing 123.7 grains in 1946-1947. The large discs, equivalent to four British sovereigns, were not used in circulation, while the small discs (equivalent to one sovereign) did circulate in the country for about three years. The large discs were shipped by the Saudi government to Bombay during 1949 and 1950, where they were reduced to bullion and sold in Macao. In 1951, most of the small discs were melted down and recoined into Saudi sovereigns.

(References for the above include: Aramco Handbook, Arabian American Oil Co., 1960; A.L.I. Baba, "Gold for the Oil Kingdom," Seaby's Coin & Metal Bulletin, July, 1963; Harry X. Boosel, "Those Saudi Arabian Gold Discs," the Numismatist, July, 1959; G. A. Lipsky, Saudi Arabia, HRAF Press, 1959.)



## THE KINGDOM OF TONGA

The Tonga Islands, which comprise a wholly independent kingdom within the British Commonwealth, were discovered in 1643 by the Dutch explorer, Tasman. Since Captain Cook's visit in 1777, these islands have been known as the "friendly islands," an apt description for the home of happy people.

who believe in the enjoyment of life.

There are about 150 islands in the kingdom, divided into three major groups. The principal island, Tongatabu shows the combined influence of its Tongan beginnings and the Victorian era in which it was colonized. Nineteenth-century frame cottages and native houses of woven thatch are intermingled among palms and Norfolk Island pines. Most of the roads are dirt, traveled by horsedrawn carriages and a few elderly automobiles. There are no hotels and only one airplane flight a week. An occasional boat brings most of the few tourists who visit the islands.

The Kingdom of Tonga is ruled by gracious Queen Salote Tupou III. Queen Salote was born on March 13, 1900, and ascended to the throne on April 12, 1918; she is the longest-reigning monarch of any country in the world.

The Kingdom of Tonga uses Australian coins and Tongan Treasury Notes; the Tongan pound is equal to the Australian pound (16 shillings Sterling.) Tonga has no external or internal debts, and the government's sound fiscal policies have made it possible for Tonga to issue gold coins as an integral part of the national currency for unrestricted circulation at face value. The new gold coins are in denominations of one-quarter Koula, one-half Koula, and one Koula, the latter equivalent to 20 pounds Tongan.

The Tongan coins are the first gold coins of Polynesia, and the first Polynesian coins to be designated in a non-European language. On the obverse of the half- and one Koula-coins is a graceful full-length portrait of Queen Salote, while a three-quarters facing bust of the queen appears on the quarter Koula. The reverse of each coin exhibits the

Tongan coat of arms. The coins were designed by Dudley M. Blakely, resident artist to the Tongan government. They were struck by the Royal Mint, London.

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## Dec. 31 - Deadline For Reagan Award Nominee

Now is the time to send to the T.N.A. president, nominations for the 1965 Lewis Reagan Memorial Award which is presented annually to a T.N.A. member who, in the opinion of a selection committee, has done the most for Texas numismatics during the previous year.

There are many deserving persons who have contributed much to the organization, so select one and send it to the president along with a short sketch as to why you think this person should receive it.

Past recipients are Mrs. Doris Martin, Mrs. Hazel Jenkins, Mrs. Wally Gilmore and Mrs. Homer B. Casey.

Deadline for your entry will be December 31 and please refer to page 41 of the T.N.A. yearbook for more details.

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Dues statements will be mailed December 1 to all members of the Texas Numismatic Association. The T.N.A. secretary, Mrs. Beth Geiger, urges you to pay your 1966 dues promptly, by either check or money order. Mrs. Geiger asks that you do not send cash. AND if we do not have your zip code, please be sure to add it to your address. Beginning soon, the Post Office Department will forward only First Class mail without a zip code - you will not receive the TNA News if we do not have it.

# SIX FLAGS OVER TEXAS

By R. E. Medlar,  
Lubbock, Texas

The new land of America presented great problems and even greater opportunities to the rulers of Spain, France and England. Beset by generations of inefficiency, overloaded bureaucracy, wastefulness, and above all, the always-ready other large powers who were eager to improve their own position in the balance scales of world power. This condition, which has not changed much even today, led to the sending of Columbus on his search for riches, gold and silver, and new trade areas.

After the discovery of this vast new land by Spain — England and France were both eager to extract their measure of wealth lying around on the ground, to be given them by the natives. England sent her colonists North to the New England and the Atlantic Coastal area. Spain had the Southern areas from



R. E. Medlar



## AND THEIR COINAGE

part I

the Gulf of Mexico on South pretty well sewed up. France then tried to work in both areas, in the fur trade area of the far north and the Mexico gold and silver area of the south.

The coinage of the six sovereign nations ranges from the very extensive and colorful issue of the Republic of Texas' paper money to the most insignificant and probably extremely limited use by the French colonists. The Indians, the true Texans, used no money as such, although they undoubtedly had a barter system based upon the use of wampum.

This series of articles will deal with the historical aspect of the six countries that held sovereignty over Texas, and the coinage they used.

Our first story, then, is of France. England never entered Texas until it was a new nation and a republic, being content with privateering off the rich galleons carrying the wealth of the new world back to Spain. France first sent a colony of 300 men to plant a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River, in order to secure that body of water and all its

tributaries to herself.

Robert Cavalier de La Salle, the leader of the group, arrived on 16 February 1685, in his four ships. However, misled by inaccurate charts he landed not at the mouth of the Mississippi, but entered the bay San Bernardo, since named Matagorda. Losing one of his ships on the bar to the bay and another, containing most of the tools and implements, to the Spaniards who captured it, his naval commander after a disagreement, sailed in the third back to France.

To secure the country and for protection, he erected a fort at the mouth of a river he named Les Vaches (Lavaca) after the buffalo found there. The transfer of the colonists and the erection of the fort lasted until October, 1685. Then with the colonists at least temporarily taken care of, he with some soldiers started eastward to find the Mississippi and to secure help. But his only ship was lost in a storm and after weeks of absence, he and his remaining men struggled back to his colony where he found even worse conditions. Many were sick, some had died, food was scarce, no help was in sight, and the frightened and discouraged men were now talking mutiny against the autocratic La Salle.

Realizing the desperation of their situation and the necessity of immediate help, La Salle now decided to go North to the French settlements in Illinois. He and a group of 20 weary men started out on April 22, 1686. But while at an Indian village on the Neches River, La Salle was stricken with fever. His ammunition was exhausted, some of his men already dead, he was again forced back to Fort St. Louis. On October 22, six months after the group started out, eight survivors

made it back to the Fort. The plight of the group was now desperate. Despair and resentment against the harsh treatment by La Salle caused some of the group to again talk mutiny. Knowing he needed to obtain immediate relief, La Salle, on January 12, 1687, set out again with another group of 20 men, leaving at the Fort the remaining party, now down to 13 men and seven women.

In the vicinity again of the Neches River active mutiny broke out and one of the group shot La Salle. This was about March 16, 1687. He had spent two years in Texas, mostly in trying to find the Mississippi River, for only by finding it could he return to Canada and obtain safety and relief. During this time he traveled over a large part of Central and Eastern Texas.

After La Salle's death, some of the party found the Mississippi, and eventually reached safety in Canada. Those who remained at Fort St. Louis were killed or captured by the Indians and the Fort was left in ruins.

La Salle's settlement was due to an accident but it gave the King excuse and reason to claim the country, and so became the cause of a struggle for its possession. Perhaps more important, it awakened the Spaniards into settling in Texas much sooner than otherwise might have been done.

This short in tenure almost doomed from the start, ended France's attempts to settle in Texas. Money the colonists carried was probably very little. Certainly they had little or no use for it. A few crowns, perhaps, but mostly trade goods for Indians, and tools and utensils for themselves. For after all, they were coming to the new world to find gold and silver, why bring it with them!! To be continued . . .

# REVIEWING...

By LOUIS GOODWIN, ODESSA, TEXAS  
T.N.A. LIBRARY COMMITTEE MEMBER

If you are a member of the Texas Numismatic Association, and have not used the T.N.A. not used the T.N.A. Memorial Library, you are missing a good bet.

The library is for **Y O U R** use—why not do yourself a **FAVOR** and send for a book or more from your library, and add to your store of numismatic knowledge?



Louis R. Goodwin

(G-2p)—“**Odd and Curious Money of the World**” by Howard D. Gibbs gives the numismatist something “new” in many instances. This 40-page booklet is filled with photos, descriptions and values of all media other than coins which has been used to facilitate exchange among different peoples. From the chocolate disks used as money in Mexico to the better known media such as spear money and knife and fork money, this publication will tell you about all types of items used as money. Some of these media were actually used in what is now the United States of America!!

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(D-2p)—“**A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World**” by F. G. Duffield is a reprint from *The Numismatist* which deals with the coins which have been countermarked. Each counterstamp and/or overstrike on a coin tells a story. To the student who is interested in learning these stories, this trial list is a necessity. Numerous photographs of counterstamped

coins are shown in this reprint, and it is a very good book for attributing those counterstamped coins you might have. For something different in collecting, this booklet will give you much information on an interesting phase of numismatics.

◊

(I-2p)—“**Instruction to East Roman Coinage**” by Dr. John F. Lhotka is a “must” for anyone interested in the coins of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire. This interesting book makes it possible for the owner of a Byzantine coin to determine the ruler for whom the piece was made, its date and denomination, and the mint where the coin was issued. Once you learn how to read Byzantine coins, you will have no trouble thereafter in properly attributing any of this interesting series. The author has included a large number of photos of all the major types of Byzantine coins, as well as those of Nicaea-Trebizonde. If you want to know when **CHRIST** first appeared on a coin, you can find the answer in this book; as well as countless other facts about this nation which was so steeped in a religious atmosphere.

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## Anybody For Turkey?

If Benjamin Franklin had had his way, United States ten dollar gold coins would have probably been called “Turkeys” instead of “Eagles,” since Franklin put that feathered flyer up for nomination as the national bird. Franklin claimed that the eagle was a bird of prey and a vulture and not symbolic of the U.S.

## U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES RECALL MEMORIES & MEMORIALS

By WELDON SURBER  
San Angelo Standard-Times

The California diamond jubilee half dollar was authorized by Congress in 1925 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the admission of the state into the union. Mexico claimed ownership of the territory of California and in 1846, ordered some of the settlers to leave.

John Fremont, son-in-law of powerful Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, refused to leave, and he with other settlers organized the "Bear Flag Republic." The republic was shortlived, for in this same year the U.S. declared war on Mexico.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the U.S. gained California, and during the same year gold was discovered in the American River by James W. Marshall.



SURBER

Marshall, a carpenter, was working on Capt. John Sutter's sawmill when he saw gold in the millrace. This find started the famous California Gold Rush.

While a little gold had been discovered around Los Angeles and Northern California eight years before, it caused no excitement. But the American River discovery excited the whole nation.

Sutter's sawmill was near Sacramento, and most of the American River beds contained great quantities of gold.

History records the effect of the finding of gold in such quantities on the people of America: "Crews deserted their ships, farmers dropped their plows and merchants nailed up their stores to rush out to California." The 49ers went there by three routes: around Cape Horn, across the Plains and across the Isthmus of Panama.

More than \$300 million in gold



GOLD PANNER  
... in big rush



CALIFORNIA BEAR  
... on reverse

was mined in three years. It was not until 1853 that gold in the streambeds grew scarce.

San Francisco felt the brunt of the arrival of undesirable characters who came looking for easy money. Thieves, gamblers and murderers were so thick that the famous Vigilance Committee of prominent citizens was formed. The committee drove the thieves and gamblers out and hanged the killers. Capt. Sutter, who held a Spanish grant for much of the land that was overrun by gold seekers, died in poverty trying to prove his title to the land.

On the obverse of the commemorative, a prospector pans for gold. On the reverse is the California grizzly bear. Eighty-six thousand of these halves were minted.



#### U.S. DOLLAR COMMEMORATES LAFAYETTE'S CONTRIBUTIONS

The Lafayette dollar minted in 1900, was the first commemorative coin of dollar denomination, and the first authorized United States coin to bear a portrait of one of our presidents.

This coin was designed to be sold at a premium for the benefit of the Lafayette Monument Funds, to which school children of the U.S. contributed more than \$50,000. The monument, erected in Paris, is an equestrian statue.

The U.S. also erected a statue in Washington, D.C. for this French nobleman of whom it is said, "devoted his life and fortune to the ideal of liberty, his services to the cause of American independence." Lafayette at the age of 19 with a title, a princely fortune and with the rank of captain in the French Army, was deeply moved at the first news that the American colonies had de-

claimed their independence of England, France's ancient foe.

He disobeyed the commands of his king and his angry father-in-law, purchased a ship and sailed for America. Upon his arrival, he offered his services, without pay. His offer was accepted, and Congress gave him the rank of major general and placed him under Gen. George Washington, who soon became a firm friend, almost father to the young Frenchman.

Lafayette's services were of inestimable value. In 1778, a year after his arrival here, he influenced the French government to sign a treaty of allegiance with the colonies without which the colonies could not have won the war.

His love for liberty led him to favor the French Revolution of 1789. The Austrians imprisoned him for five years. His release was obtained in 1797 by Napoleon. He disapproved of the rule of Napoleon and took no part in public affairs until after the dictator's overthrow. He led the opposition in their revolution that drove Charles X from France and placed Louis Philippe on the throne.

On his visit to the U.S. in 1824, Congress voted him \$200,000 and a township of land. This was a welcome gift, for he lost all his fortune during the revolution. He died in 1834.

It is said, "Only the name of Washington among the heroes of the American Revolution ranks above that of Lafayette."

The U.S. minted 36,026 Lafayette dollars. For the first coin struck, \$5,000 was offered. This offer was rejected, and the first coin was put in a beautiful case and presented to the president of France in 1900.

# NEWS ROUNDUP - A.N.A.

By GEORGE MATHER  
Corpus Christi, Texas  
A.N.A. Representative

Many things have been accomplished during and since the A.N.A. convention which will have the effect of building a better association. A 99-year lease was signed on the headquarters site in Colorado Springs. The new officers and governors have taken over, committee chairmen have been announced. A board meeting was planned for October 21-23 in Richmond, Va. with many important items on the agenda. At this meeting applications for executive administrator of A.N.A. were to be considered. (Applicants should make prior contact with President Rothert.) Also to be considered were applications for editor of *The Numismatist*.

Some changes will be made in the format of *The Numismatist* as a result of answers received to a recent questionnaire. These will start with the January 1966 issue.

Club news will be published in the Club Bulletin rather than in *The Numismatist*. The Club Bulletin will be sent each month to member clubs and to individual members requesting it from Jack Koch in the Phoenix office. It is urged that clubs send in news and calendar listings to the assistant to the editor as before. Let's get Texas in the news!

A Code of Ethics has been adopted and may be found in the October issue of *The Numismatist*. Your representative suggests that if each of us follows this code our hobby will gain much in the years ahead.

The building fund drive has not yet reached the desired goal and contributions are still important.

Chairman A. E. Martin reported a total registration at the Houston

convention of 6779 - Texas leads with 4919. It can be hoped that Texas will again lead at the five-day Diamond Anniversary Convention in Chicago, officially opening on August 16, 1966.

You may have read much of the above in other news media before but it is considered of sufficient interest to repeat.

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## From The Historian . . .

Many thanks to Mrs. Homer B. Casey, Ellis Brooks, Floyd E. Covill, Doris Martin, Chris Johns, Louis R. Goodwin, Barbara Ellis and Miriam Gilmore for sending items for the T.N.A. scrapbook.

Ruby Threlkeld

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R. E. (Bob) Medlar of Lubbock is doing research and cataloging all Texas notes of the Republic through the Confederate States of America era. He would like to hear from anyone who has notes not illustrated in Criswell's Vol. I, or who own or know of any notes in Biceink-Corbin or not any listed. He needs information on currency, drafts, audited drafts, scrip and bonds. A really comprehensive listing and accurate data on all Texas notes will be of great help to the collecting fraternity, particularly those interested in paper money. Mr. Medlar may be contacted at 4516 48th St., Lubbock, Texas.

# COMMENTARIUM.....

## A.N.A. EDUCATIONAL FORUM EXCELLENT

By V. J. VAN CLEAVE  
Richardson, Texas

The four speakers at the educational program of the American Numismatic Association's recent national convention at Houston presented interesting information on different areas of numismatics.

Jackson Bennett, recently transferred to Fort Worth and a native of Georgia, spoke on Templeton Reid, who turned out privately-minted gold coins in Georgia prior to the establishment of the mint at Dahlonega, Ga. Reid struck gold coins in the value of \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 at Milledgeville and Gainesville, Ga., and some years later also issued coins in California.

The Georgia operation minted approximately \$700 per day. Miners and other local residents brought their gold to Reid, who converted it into coins at a charge of seven percent. Apparently a handpress was used in the illegal manufacture.

Miguel L. Munoz, president of the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico, developed the theme of the conflict of the monetary systems of the Spaniards and the Indians the resultant problems, and the eventual simultaneous use of both. The most common currency of the Indians was the cacao bean, with one being worth a piece of fruit and ten buying a rabbit. Columbus had been given authority in 1497 to strike coins, but as far as is known, he never used it. Authority to strike coins in Mexico City was granted in 1535 and coins were struck in 1536. This was for ease of export as well as for local use. Eventually, coins were used for large transactions but cacao beans continued to be used for 300 years for small change.

Thomas W. Beeker, numismatic

writer spoke on the history of minting methods. The first coins were heated, struck, and thrown into water to cool. Crude methods did not prevent the making of beautiful and artistic coins. The hinged die appeared in the fourth century followed by the tong or pliar type in the sixth century. Leonardo di Vinci developed a method of making planchets.

Frank G. Uhler, assistant director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, spoke of the modernization being done in the printing of paper money. Intaglio printing on wet paper was used until 1957. 4,700 tons of paper and 1,300 tons of ink were used. Much of the machinery had to be especially designed because of the limited market for such things. 3,000 employees grew to 8,400 in World War II but the modernization program has led to a reduction (through normal attrition) to 7,000 at present.

For faster printing it was necessary to develop inks which would dry rapidly even on wet paper. Nine new presses were bought in 1957 for dry printing and production increased five-fold. The Bureau deals with 23 labor unions. Turnover of personnel is only one half that in other departments of the Federal government. Printing will increasingly be done on rotary presses (which print on rolls of paper rather than sheets.) Four new presses were recently installed and another even more advanced model is on order.

Automatic inspection of the printed product is under development and is expected to be perfected. The bureau would not like to make colored currency — in answer to one of the questions asked of Mr. Uhler.

# THE UNCOMFORTABLE CHAIR



EDITOR

Texas Numismatic Association and the TNA News have such wonderful friends!

As a direct result of stories appearing in *Coin World* and *The Voice of the Turtle*, official journal of the Ancient Coin Club of America, the editor has filled many requests for copies of the TNA News and furnished information as to how membership may be granted in our state organization.

The July issue of *The Turtle*, edited by John Hartmann, Minneapolis, Minn., carried an article "Elsewhere in the Numismatic World"—and we quote—

"The Voice of the Turtle is heard in many lands. Copies of this magazine go to Europe, the British Isles, Latin America and our good neighbor to the North. Copies are also exchanged with other numismatic organizations so your editor receives a number of bulletins and magazines produced by colleagues both in the United States and abroad. One of the more impressive monthly magazines we receive is the TNA News through the kind auspices of the editor. It is the official publication of the Texas Numismatic Assn. Readers who are interested in what state and local organizations can accomplish ought to learn what Texas has done! I am sure Mrs. Gilmore, editor, who can be reached at Weslaco, Texas, would be glad to provide information to interested collectors elsewhere in the nation. . . ."

On page sixty of the September 29 issue of *Coin World*, the September TNA News was described in detail as to numismatic articles it contained and the authors, as well as a complete round-up of the remaining contents with emphasis to reports from officers. The editor's address was given from which copies of the News could be obtained.

Thank you, dear friends, without people in the news media like you our T.N.A. would not have progressed as rapidly to become the leading state organization in the United States.

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#### TNA News Mailbag:

"Received the TNA News this morning and it is a very good publication. You are to be congratulated." — John L. Chisum, McAllen.



"I like the pictures in TNA News. Gives the magazine a more professional appearance."

(Continued on Page 35)

# EVENTS CALENDAR

## NOVEMBER 6-7

ANGELS, INC., 2nd annual coin and gun show, Market Hall, Dallas, Tex. Non-Profit organization for educating and training the mentally retarded. Address: Box 18581, Dallas.



## NOVEMBER 12-14

TIP-O-TEXAS COLLECTORS' ASSN., 3rd Wildeat Show, Civic Center, Brownsville, Texas. Write Jimmy Hollon, 1350 W. Elizabeth, Brownsville.



## NOVEMBER 13-14

PERMIAN BASIN COIN SHOW, Odessa Coin Club, Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas.



## NOVEMBER 20-21

GULF COAST COIN SHOW, PASADENA COIN CLUB, Hotel America, Houston, General chairman Barney A. Ziegel, Box 4092, Pasadena, Tex.



## DECEMBER 11-12

DALLAS EAST, FARMERS BRANCH & IRVING COIN CLUBS 2nd annual coin show, Furniture Mart, 2000 Stemmons Expwy., Dallas. Contact Mrs. L. N. Green, 2906 W. Davis, Dallas, Tex. 75211.



## 1966 SEASON

## JANUARY 28-30

GREATER HOUSTON COIN CLUB, 10th Money Show, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel. Bourse: Jim Rabia, 826 Hoffman, Houston, Tex.



## FEBRUARY 12-13

CRESCENT CITY COIN CLUB

NOVEMBER, 1965

5th annual COINIVAL, American Legion Hall, 340 Rue Royal, New Orleans, La. Bourse: Jack Metzger, 2132 Broadway New Orleans, La. 70118.



## FEBRUARY 19-20

GREATER PORT ARTHUR COIN CLUB 7th annual Coin Festival, Thomas Jefferson High School Cafeteria, Jefferson Dr. & Dryden Rd. Brouse: L. E. Buss, 1501 Brinkman Dr., Port Arthur, Tex.



## MARCH 25-27

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSN. 8th convention, Hotel Galvez & Moody Center, Galveston, Tex. Bourse: Russell Hancock, Box 486, Dickinson, Tex. 77539. Exhibits: F. R. Ripley, 3030 Rust St., Texas City, Tex.



## APRIL 16-23

NATIONAL COIN WEEK, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN., theme—"Friendship Flowers Through Numismatics." Mrs. Lois Otis, chmn.



## AUGUST 16-20

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN. 75th convention, Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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## V. J. Van Cleave Conducts Course

A series of eight non-credit numismatic lecture are in progress again this year at Dallas College, Southern Methodist University, and conducted by V. J. Van Cleave. The first lecture began September 21.

Van Cleave, who conducted a similar course in the Fall of 1964, is president of the Garland-Richardson Coin Club and is the author of a series of articles on the seven United States Mints which is appearing in the TNA News.



# DISTRICT MEETINGS

## DISTRICT ONE:

William C. Bust of Wichita Falls was awarded best of show at the annual Fort Worth Coin Club show held in the Crystal ballroom of the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth. Jack Hendrix was general chairman, and in charge of exhibits were Joe Neal and Cal Darragh.



Jack O. Hendrix  
Governor

Exhibit award winners included: United States coins—Fried Eastwood, Victoria; Bill Moss and Lawrence Fuller, both of Fort Worth; foreign coins—Charles Miller, Waco; Moss, and Eddie Parrish, Fort Worth. Junior winners were Karen Stetler, Elizabeth Moss; and Johnny Luke, all of Fort Worth.

Bust placed first in miscellaneous, with Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison of Godley, taking second and third.

Forty-seven bourse dealers were on hand from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico and parts of Texas.

Others assisting in host duties were Frances Luke, Nora Lee Mercer, Alma Medley, Fran Dascheil and Mrs. John Hagne.



## DISTRICT TWO:

Louis Goodwin, Odessa Coin Club president, has announced committee

members for the annual coin show to be held November 13 and 14. The club held its monthly meeting in the community room of the First National Bank.

Assisting General Chairman Gene Hurt will be Arnold Martin and J. D. Evett, bourse; Floyd E. Covill, exhibits; Mrs. Pat Wight, registration; H. A. Redman, publicity; Mrs. Mary Wright, finance; Hollie Clark, security. Also, Dr. H. H. Wilson, photography; B. Wight and N. E. Paxson, display; Mrs. Lou Wilson, exhibit awards clerk; and James Paxson, sergeant-at-arms.

At the regular meeting, Ashley Lawson was given an A.N.A. certificate of merit for a previous talk before the club. W. A. Lewis and Stanley Wilson both gave talks and Stanley will also be awarded an A.N.A. certificate of merit for his talk about the new clad coins. He outlined the background of the coins, told what metals they will contain and illustrated with large drawings.

Redman, A.N.A. and T.N.A. club representative, gave a report on the A.N.A. convention; and Dr. Wilson reported on the recent San Angelo Coin Club Show.



## DISTRICT THREE:

The Big Spring Coin Club held



Louis R. Goodwin  
Governor

its regular meeting at the Settle Hotel with Dois McKee, president, in charge. Nineteen members were present with two new members welcomed into the club, Ernest O. Smith and George Bray.

Reports were given on the progress of the annual coin show to be held October 23-24 at the Settle Hotel with McKee as general chairman.

Dr. Bruce Johnson, Loraine, gave a report on the A.N.A. convention—Mrs. Cleta Britton, Sec.



Mrs. Homer B. Casey  
Governor

The Mitchell County Coin Club voted to join the A.N.A. at a recent meeting held in Colorado City at the Villa Inn. Twenty-four members were present.

Dr. and Mrs. Bruce H. Johnson, Loraine, gave highlights of the A.N.A. convention held in Houston.

At the October meeting with 25 members in attendance, Mrs. Homer B. Casey, governor, district three, was a special guest. Mrs. Casey spoke to the group on sponsoring junior members in T.N.A.—Mrs. Glen Coon, Sec.



Stamped as a complete success was the fifth annual coin show hosted by the San Angelo Coin Club in September. The West Texas event was held in the Town House Motor Hotel and E. H. Brooks was general chairman.

Best of show exhibit winner was Jim Dean, Hobbs, New Mexico, displaying United States type coins. Non-competitive exhibits were shown by Charles M. Travis, Pecos, crowns of the world; Floyd E. Covill, Mc-

Camey, Mexico's colonial gold; and Mrs. Roland Windell, San Angelo, a travelogue with foreign coins.

Winners of exhibit trophies and their classifications include: Jim Dean; Kenneth Britton, Cleta Britton, Big Spring, U. S. coins; Shirley Bailey, Bob Bailey, San Angelo, Beth Geiger, Abilene, foreign coins; Travis, and E. H. Brooks, gold coins. Paper money division—Bob and Shirley Bailey; Odes Waggoner, San Angelo; special displays—Louis Goodwin, Odessa; Bob Bailey, William Rust, Wichita Falls.

Junior winners in U.S. money were



First place exhibit winners at the September coin show hosted by the San Angelo Coin Club are Shirley Bailey, Bob Bailey, Peter Gerlich, Charles M. Travis, Gary Pfluger and Louis Goodwin.



Jim Dean, Hobbs, N. Mex., is shown receiving best of show exhibit award at the San Angelo Coin Club show held at the Town House Motor Hotel. Award presentations were made at the Sunday morning breakfast by Floyd E. Covill, T.N.A. president.

Peter Gerlich, San Angelo; Guy Teague, Big Spring; Wayne Mire, Abilene. Foreign money—Gary Pflugger, San Angelo, and Tina Teague, Big Spring.



A display of Spanish coins recovered from a sunken treasure ship off the Florida coast was the main attraction at the first annual Nolan County Coin Club show at the Holiday Center in Sweetwater October 2-3. Walt Holzworth of Vero Beach, Fla., one of a group of divers who recovered the treasure, was on hand to explain and point out highlights of the exhibit.

A fleet of 11 treasure ships from Havana, Cuba bound for Spain ran into a hurricane off what is now Fort Pierce, Fla., on July 30, 1715. Ten of the ships were run aground or sunk in the storm. Spaniards salvaged four million dollars of the millions more being carried by the ships and the event disappeared into history to lie dormant until 1949.

In that year a group of treasure hunters began a sporadic search for the gold bullion. The group finally



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Holzworth of Vero Beach, Fla., attended the 1st annual coin show presented by Nolan County Coin Club in Sweetwater. Holzworth was one of the treasure hunters who recovered the sunken treasure off the Florida coast in 1949. A large part of the treasure was displayed at the show.

retrieved millions of dollars of the gold in 1964 from a sunken Spanish wreck lying in 12 feet of water near the shore.

Ben Monroe and Kirby Kinsey were co-chairmen for the first club event. Others assisting were E. H. Brooks, San Angelo exhibits; and M. B. (Buddy) Cox, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. M. W. Fite and Mrs. W. W. Cunningham.



#### DISTRICT FOUR:

A check for \$460 and also \$40 in numismatics books were presented by J. C. Moore to Bill Belote, executive director of

Killeen Boys' Club, at a recent meeting of the Central Texas Coin Club of Killeen. The check and books represented proceeds from the annual coin show held

Labor Day weekend at the Cowhouse Hotel. Thirty-eight bourse dealers were in attendance and on special display was a United States type coin set exhibited by Hank Rogers of Shreveport, La.

Also present to receive \$40 in books for the Killeen Public Library was David Ruiz, president of Friends of the Library.

At the regular meeting held in the First National Bank with 18 members present, John Howard and Bill Belote won special attendance prizes.



The annual bourse hosted by the Temple Coin Club was held October 2-3 at the Kyle Hotel with Dan Tasek as general chairman.

Attending were 38 Texas dealers. The club held a special drawing with



John Hill  
Governor

a U.S. gold type set as the grand award.

Assisting Talasek were Jack Standard, Charlie Williams, Jessie Wofford, H. D. Proctor, John L. Connevey, Dr. P. H. Butler, Leslie Wooley and J. C. Bruce.



A silver dollar valued at \$50,000, more than than 100 display panels containing some of the rarest and most valuable coins and currency in the country and huge dealer stocks of numismatic materials combined to attract more than 2,000 persons to the sixth annual Austin Coin Club Money Mart at Villa Capri Motel September 18-19.

First, second and third place winners in the competitive displays received a tableful of chip-and-dip sets, silver trays and silver trophies after experienced coin show judges completed their surveys of thousands of items shown by collectors from many parts of the Southwest.

President Lyman Bartee of the Austin Coin Club said 1,250 persons registered for the show and estimated total attendance at more than 2,000.

Bartee said the fabulous 1804



**FIRST PLACE WINNERS**—At Austin Coin Club's annual Money Mart included, left to right: Mrs. Robert P. Hall, Austin, gold coins; Mrs. Joe Garcia, San Antonio, U.S. coins; Mrs. Fred Floerke, Taft, Mexican coins; Mrs. Alvin Nauman, San Antonio, U.S. paper money.—Austin Coin Club Photo.

United States silver dollar, one of only a few known to exist, shared attention with huge displays of U.S. currency, gold coins, ancient Roman coins and other highly specialized and rare numismatic prizes. The owner of the famous silver dollar preferred to remain anonymous, but he permitted the Austin Club, as a special favor, to display the coin rarity. It was shown in a heavy, locked metal case under the watchful eye of two security men. By special arrangement, it was returned to the Austin National Bank vaults as soon as the show closed.

Presentation of both special and competitive awards were made by Money Mart General Chairman E. Ray Kirkpatrick and Keith Johnson, exhibit chairman. Categories and winners of first, second and third places were: U.S. coins—Joe Garcia, Dr. R. E. Greenwood, both of Austin, R. H. Brookshire, Taylor; coins prior to 1500 A.D.—Lt. Col. Frank O'Sullivan, San Antonio, and Robert P. Hall,



**SECOND PLACE WINNERS**—At Austin Coin Club's annual Money Mart included: front row—Mrs. Robert P. Hall, Austin, coins before 1500 A.D.; Miss Paula Schwartz, Schulenberg, junior division; Mrs. Miriam Gilmore, Weslaco, educational; back row—Gerald Kendall, Houston, foreign coins; Dr. R. E. Greenwood, Austin, U.S. coins; Harry L. Kent, Austin, Mexican coins; and W. W. Hardy, Austin, U.S. paper money.—Austin Coin Club Photo.

Austin; paper money—Maj. Alvin Nauman, San Antonio, W. W. Hardy and Perry Jones, Austin.

Also, specialized—J. D. Evett, Odessa, Greenwood and T. J. Gibson, Austin; Mexican coins—Mrs. Fred Floerke, Taft, Harry L. Kent, Austin, Charles Miller, Waco; foreign coins

—Mrs. W. W. Robbins, Corpus Christi, Gerald Kendall, Houston, Greenwood, Austin; foreign paper money—W. W. Hardy; gold coins—Hall, Eddie Schatz and Jones, Austin; juniors—Neal Floerke, Taft, and Paula Schwartz, Schulenberg; educational William Rust, Wichita Falls, Mrs. Miriam Gilmore, Weslaco, Miss Jeanette Giles, Austin.

Five special awards were presented by the club. Best of show went to O'Sullivan for his outstanding display of ancient coins. Non-competitive recognition went to Hirsh R. Schwartz, Schulenberg, a large silver tray for his giant displays of U.S. paper money and his rare collections of U.S. proof sets and silver dollars; to J. R. Adkerson of Bertram and Charley Doole of Austin. A special

award—a beautiful wooden plaque in the shape of Texas—was presented to Mrs. Wally (Miriam) Gilmore in appreciation of her work as editor of the TNA News and for the advance publicity given to the Austin Coin Club in promoting the recent show.

Visitors from a dozen states and from many Texas cities attended the two-day event and Money Mart officials said many of them generously praised the 101 exhibit panels in the two-room display as one of the finest coin shows they had seen anywhere in the country. One visitor had just returned from a San Francisco show, another had recently attended shows in Decatur, Ga., Pittsburgh, Penn., and the Blue Ridge coin show in Virginia. They ranked the Austin show above all these in the wide varieties of the exhibits, general excellence of the coins and currency shown and rarity of many items.

"We undoubtedly achieved one of our main purposes," said President Bartee and General Chairman Kirkpatrick, "and that was to increase Central Texas interest in numismatics by presenting a wide variety of top-quality displays to help educate those interested in the numismatic hobby." The show is a non-profit affair staged by the Austin club to expand interest in the hobby of coin collecting.—Brad H. Smith, Publicity Chairman.



#### DISTRICT FIVE:

The East Texas Coin Club of Tyler averages 25 to 40 members each month when auctions are held on the fourth Friday. The club meets at the Texas Power & Light auditorium.—W. M. Williams, Jr., Sec.



New officers have been elected by the Dallas East Coin Club and



**SPECIAL EXHIBIT**—Of the U.S. paper money, U.S. proof sets and silver dollars won magnificent silver tray at Austin Coin Club's annual Money Mart for H. R. Schwartz of Schulenberg, Texas. He has exhibited many times as educational features of Texas coin shows.—Austin Coin Club Photo.

Mrs. Leota N. Green will be serving as president.

Also elected were Mrs. E. D. Whitley, vice president; and O. M. Denton, secretary-treasurer.

The Dallas East club has joined with Farmers Branch and Irving

Coin Clubs in sponsoring the second annual coin show on December 11-12 at the Furniture Mart, 2000 Stemmons Expressway. There will be exhibits and a special drawing. For reservations contact Mrs. Green at 2906 W. Davis, Dallas, Tex. 75211.  
—O. M. Denton, Sec.



Bill Manewal  
Governor

#### DISTRICT SIX:

Louis Harrison, displaying a gold exhibit, was given the best of show award at the fifth annual coin show presented by the Beaumont Coin Club September 18-19 at the Ridgewood Motel. F. J. McMillan was general chairman. Thirty dealers were in attendance.

First places in other categories went to Hank Rodgers, Shreveport; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Threlkeld, LaMarque; Surrey B. Ellis, Beaumont; Mrs. Gwen Dellard, Port Neches; Mrs. F. J. McMillan, Beaumont; E. E. White, LaMarque; Glen Carter, Orange; and E. E. Wentz, Beaumont; John T. Hill, club president, presented the trophies.

Others in charge of arrangements were T. G. Brown, bourse; R. A. McCowan, exhibits; and Mrs. Shirley Mills, registration.

The LaMarque Coin Club is now a member of A.N.A., thanks to members who donated cash or coins and held a benefit auction to pay the

dues to join A.N.A. It also added a boost to the club treasury.

E. E. White had the program at the recent meeting and talked on "Cleaning Up Your Collection." White told the members to check over their coins and return to circulation those that would never gain in value; and to use the money they were "saving" to buy key coins that would gain in value. He said, "The day you save one roll of coins, you are an investor. We have all been guilty of hoarding rolls of coins for spares, but now is the time to clean house and get rid of our junk and put it back in circulation." Suggestions were to buy nice type coins, commemoratives or proof sets that are in reach of most everyone.

Following a coffee session, attendance prizes were awarded to Mark Varnadore, Galveston County club president; and John Mahan, president of the La Marque group.—Ruby Threlkeld, Reporter.

Best of show award was captured by Hugh Threlkeld at the October 2-3 Galveston County Coin Club show held in Texas City at the Holiday Inn. General co-chairmen were Carl Nessler and Mark Varnadore. Present were 21 dealers from Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and over 900 visitors registered.

Other exhibit winners were U.S. coins, M. J. Anderson and Christine Richardson, both of Texas City; foreign coins, Threlkeld, Mrs. M. J. Anderson and Carl Nessler; currency, Christine Richardson and Ruby Threlkeld; gold, Clifford Morehead; medals and tokens, Lennie Ripley, A. B. Embry and Mrs. Threlkeld; miscellaneous, J. D. Fuller and E. E. White; foreign before 1500, Ronnie Anderson and F. R. Ripley.

Junior winners included Jacklyn Kelley, Jimmy Golberg, Bob Golberg, Dothlyn Anderson, and Sue

Smith.

Host committees were bourse, Claude Ressler; exhibits, F. R. Ripley; registration, Gertrude Varnadore and Lillian Russell; tickets, Christine Richardson and Ruby Threlkeld; security, Jim Sprague; publicity, Georgie Smith and Gerry Kelley.  
—Ruby Threlkeld, Reporter.



The Greater Port Arthur Coin Club revealed plans for the seventh annual Coin Festival at the Thomas Jefferson High School cafeteria, corner of Jefferson Drive and Dryden Road in Port Arthur. Dates announced were February 19-20 with L. E. Biss, 1501 Brinkman Dr., Port Arthur, as bourse chairman.

The September meeting, held in the First State Bank of Groves, was conducted by Mrs. Iris Slayton, secretary-treasurer, in the absence of President C. M. Hightower and Vice President Buster Morris. A nominating committee to select new officers was appointed, headed by Eugene Davis as chairman, with Mrs. Clarence Jones and Truman Tucker.

Twenty members enjoyed a question and answer quiz conducted by T. G. Brown, Beaumont. Winners were Davis and George Hatley. H. D. Britt won a special award. One new member, Les Walker, joined the club.—Mrs. Laura Todora, Publicity Chairman.



The Shamrock Hilton Hotel in Houston will be the scene for the 9th annual Money Show to be hosted by the Greater Houston Coin Club. Dates for the Gulf Coast event will be January 28-30, 1966.

General chairman is Don Seibert, Box 1121, Houston, 77016, assisted by Tommie Walter. Committees include: bourse, Jim Rabia; exhibits, Lester Tolte, III; registration, Chris Johns; security, Ernest Moake. Others are: dealers' entertainment,

Bill Johns; banquet, Ed and Dorie Smith; and publicity, Victor L. Sandlin.

Henry J. Bernibe of New England Coin Co., 806 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44114, will conduct the floor and mail bid auction. Only choice material will be offered and Bernibe suggests that you contact him if you have lots to include in the sale or desire a catalog.

Numismatic education will be emphasized and a very fine program with name speakers is being planned. Everyone is invited to exhibit. Write for application blanks early and if cases are needed, they will be furnished if the completed form is received in time. Trophies will be awarded for all three places in each category as well as for non-competitive displays.

Come bask in warm sunshine in January in fabulous Houston and bring the entire family for a winter vacation.—Victor L. Sandlin, Publicity.



#### DISTRICT SEVEN:

One of the most valuable and exceptional exhibits of United States paper money was viewed by over 2,000 visitors at the October sixth annual coin convention hosted by the Alamo, Gateway and San Antonio Coin Clubs of San Antonio in the Grand Ballroom of the Granada Hotel.



Frank O'Sullivan  
Governor

Only by special permission from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., was this fabulous display of currency able to reach the heart of Texas for the annual

event. The Honorable Henry B. Gonzales, Texas member of Congress, assisted greatly in obtaining this display.

The exhibit included a specimen of each note, certificate, bond, etc. issued by the United States including a \$100,000 gold certificate. The display had been assembled for the 1927 Philadelphia Exposition and the Texas showing was the first since that time.

Also on exhibit was a hoard of ancient Roman coins buried hundreds of years and recently unearthed in the ancient city of Trier.

Winning contestants and exhibit categories were: U.S. coins, Fred Eastwood, James Dean, Jose Jaime Garcia; paper money, Alvin E. Naumann; coins prior to 1500, Frank O'Sullivan, Harley A. Yarber, Jr., Mary Griffin; coins after 1500, S. M. "Mac" Kennedy, Gerald Kendall, David P. Norman; foreign coins of one country, Helen Floerke, Edans C. Goodling, Paul Ader.

And, medals and tokens, Larry J. Murrell, Alton B. Embry, David P.



Three of the busy workers at the 6th annual San Antonio coin convention pause for a little picture taking and a welcome rest. Pictured above are left, S. M. "Mac" Kennedy, bourse chairman and T.N.A. treasurer; Mrs. Ilsa Griffith, exhibit chairman; and Harley V. Yarber, Jr., general chairman.—Staff Photo.

Norman; specialized, Virgil Hancock, Elva Plum, Marion H. Barth; juniors, Neal Floerke, Freeman Craig, Jr., Edward McCormick; novice, Joseph V. Barth, Marvin Bass, Harley Yarber, Jr.

Best of show was taken by Fred Eastwood with his display of the Franklin-Liberty Bell half dollars. The very coveted award—educational—was won by Frank O'Sullivan.

The awards were presented at the Sunday morning breakfast. Donors of trophies were, in addition to the host clubs, were Stanley K. Rupert, Wonderland Coin Center; and Granada Hotel. Almanzar's Coins of the World donated the educational award and best of show was given by Norman Brock.

Special guests at the awards' breakfast were Floyd E. Covill,



Proudly displaying a United States gold type set won in a special drawing at the 6th annual San Antonio coin convention is eight-year-old Edwin R. Carp of San Antonio. Young Edwin, who collects rocks along with coins, is standing by one of the eight frames of U.S. currency, on loan from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Treasury Department for a special showing at the Texas event.—Staff Photo.

T.N.A. president; Bob Bridges, second vice president; S. M. "Mac" Kennedy, treasurer; Frank O'Sullivan, governor, district seven; Mrs. Grace Curtis, past governor; Joe B. Davis, past president and district eight governor; Mrs. Miriam Gilmore, T.N.A. News editor; and Wally Gilmore, librarian.

Committee members included Harley V. Yarber, Jr., general chairman; and Mrs. Curtis, Porter Montgomery, Dorothy Mathies, Kennedy, Elsa Griffith, Ernest Price, Al Naumann, Leonard W. Black, Elva Plum, Norman Leon Lampe and Mr. and Mrs. Barth.



## DISTRICT EIGHT:

The Hidalgo Coin Club, McAllen, announced a three-months' schedule of programs featuring well known speakers from San Antonio and the Valley area.

Mrs. A. A. McAllen of Linn, member of the board of directors of the Hidalgo County Historical Society, spoke to the group in October on plans for a proposed historical museum in Edinburg. Of special interest to club members was an outline of the planned numismatic division to contain coins and currency relating to Valley history.

Alvin E. Russell of San Antonio, assistant cashier for the San Antonio Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, will be guest speaker November 4. Russell has been associated with the Federal Reserve system for 42 years. His subject will cover the reserve banking system. A special invitation is being extended to



Joe B. Davis  
Governor

all bank officials for the session.

On December 2, the club will hear an address by Chris Isbell of McAllen, special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. His subject will be "The Organization and Jurisdiction of the FBI."

The club meets the third Thursday of the month in the Spanish Room of the Casa de Palmas Hotel, McAllen.—John L. Chism, T.N.A. Rep.



The Rio Grande Valley Numismatic Society, a study group organized two years ago by the late Henry E. (Hank) Davis, resumed Fall activities with a dinner meeting at the Bronco Drive-In. Programs were announced for October and November. Nigel Cox, Holland Wallace and Roy Daniels will be in charge.

The group, having no officers or dues, will meet at the Central Power & Light building in Weslaco on the third Thursday of the month.



Interesting programs have been on the agenda for the Kingsville Coin Club during the month of September. The club meets every other Tuesday at the Kleberg County Court House.

Marvin Hamilton presented an informative talk on the eagles; tied it in with coin collecting which made for a very outstanding program. Norman Hobrecht reported on the A.N.A. convention.

Bob Bridges, Corpus Christi, T.N.A. second vice president, was a guest of the club and spoke on "Why Every Club Member Should Be a Member of T.N.A." Ten T.N.A. members were present at the meeting and one new member was signed up.

Clarence Davis, general chairman for the Liberty Coin Club show, scheduled for October 30-31, extended an invitation for the Kingsville

group to attend the event.—Dorothy Depew, Secretary.

◊

The Willacy County Coin Club met in September at Raymondville in the Ramon Hotel for the first meeting since the club recessed for the Summer months. Fred Barnett of Columbus, was a guest.

The club meets the second Monday of the month and everyone is invited to attend.—Doris Drachenberg, Secretary.

◊

#### DISTRICT TEN:

The Labor Day weekend coin show presented by the International Coin Club of El Paso was termed a tremendous success, according to all reports. The holiday event was held at the Sheraton Motor Inn with 5,000 visitors attending.

Display awards were given to Jim Dean, Hobbs, N. M.; Charles De Groat; and Bill Timmons, both of El Paso.

The club will announce new officers soon.—W. L. Barry, Secretary.



Charles R. Vice  
Governor

## J. M. Pfluger Dies At 82

J. M. Pfluger, 82, father of J. G. Pfluger, died September 4 at his home in San Angelo. Funeral services were held at the First Methodist Church with burial in Fairmount Cemetery in San Angelo.

Mr. Pfluger owned extensive farming and ranching interests in Mills, Concho, Schleicher, Irion and Tom Green counties.

## Minting Operations Resumed At S. F.

Reactivation of minting operations at the San Francisco Assay Office, began September 1 and the first coins struck were the one-cent pieces. They constitute the first coins produced at the Assay office since 1955, when coining operations were discontinued. Four new stamping presses are in operation. Five-cent pieces will also be struck.

Production of the new quarter started in August at the Philadelphia Mint. The new quarter has the face of the same copper-nickel alloy used in the current five-cent piece and is bonded to a core of pure copper. It is manufactured from strips of three layers of metal, bonded together and rolled to the required thickness.

Later in the year, production of the new fifty-cent piece of silver-copper-clad on silver-copper will begin at the Denver Mint. It will continue to be made of silver and copper, but will become a composite coin with the silver content reduced from 90 percent to 40 percent.

The ten-cent piece will be the last of the new alloy denominations to enter production. Having the same composition as the new quarter, the dime is scheduled to be struck later this year.

The new coins all bear the 1965 date. None of them will be released to the public until a sizeable supply is on hand for distribution. Meantime, the mint is continuing production of the present coinage alloy, as authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965.

The newly minted one-cent pieces from San Francisco, however, like those made in Denver and Philadelphia, will go immediately into circulation. The new legislation did not change the metal content of the one-and-five-cent pieces.

# from the secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

Mrs. Beth D. Geiger

1441 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex. 79603



Applicants 1423 - A-1439 as published in the October News have been mailed membership cards and other materials. Members 607 and 618 and C-57 and 58 became eligible for life membership November 1.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

1440 (D-6) Frederick A. Brown, 5108 Ave. R, Galveston, Tex. 77552. U.S. Ruby Threlkeld & John S. Houston, Jr.

1441 (D-10) William R. Mosby, 2515 Franklort, El Paso, Tex. Gen. U.S. & Mexican. Charles R. Vice.

1442 Jim Dean, 100 West Baja, Hobbs, New Mex. General. L. R. Goodwin & Charles R. Vice.

1443 (D-3) V. L. Elliott, 1409 James St., Sweetwater, Tex. U.S. Coins. Mrs. Homer B. Casey & E. H. Brooks.

1444 (D-2) R. Guy Brantley, Box 1148, Midland, Tex. General L. R. Goodwin.

1445 (D-2) Mark H. Hobbs, 1006 Upland, Midland, Tex. U.S. Coins. L. R. Goodwin.

1446 (D-4) Keith B. Oliver, Box 16, Killeen, Tex. 76543. General. J. C. Moore.

1447 (D-8) R. C. Bennett, Box 1366 Kingsville Tex. U.S. & World Coins. N. J. Hobrecht & Bob Bridges.

1448 (D-4) R. Conrad Doenges, 1513 Braes Ridge, Austin, Tex. 78723. Swiss Cantons & Foreign. Bob Bridges.

J-1449 (D-6) Larry L. Mills, 1043 Colorado, Beaumont, Tex. 77705. Foreign Coins. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

1450 (D-6) F. D. Meriwether, Box 1227, Beaumont, Tex. 77704. General. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

A-1451 (D-6) Mrs. Fern Meriwether, Box 1227, Beaumont, Tex. 77704. General. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

1452 (D-6) J. C. Akey, 1829 Dahlion, La Marque, Tex. 77568. General. Ruby & Hugh Threlkeld.

1453 (D-7) Major Paul F. Ader, 519 Serenade Dr., San Antonio, Tex. 78216. U. S. & British Coins. Mrs. Wally Gilmore & Grace Curtis.

J-1454 (D-4) Larry D. Taylor, 24-12 Gurley, Waco, Tex. U.S. General. Douglas W. Weaver.

C-114 (D-13) Electra Stamp and Coin Club, Box 683, Electra, Tex. 76360. William Rust.

## LIFE MEMBERS

LM-27 (616) Harvey Bruns

LM-28 (608) Clarence E. Scott

## REINSTATEMENT

565 Jose J. Garcia, 3409 Kay St., Austin, Tex.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

15 Mrs. Earl D. Whitley, 7522 Brentcove Circle, Dallas, Tex.

511 Roger Paulk, Box 5064 Wichita Falls, Tex. 76307.

876 Seth W. Barwise, 2217 Continental Nat'l Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth,

(Continued on Page 41)

# from the treasurer

Texas Numismatic Association

Stanford M. Kennedy

107 Dawnridge Dr., San Antonio, Tex. 78213



Balance on hand as of  
9/2/65 . . . . . \$2,104.09

Receipts:

TNA Dues	
10/1/65	329.00
TNA News Ads	
9/20/65	59.00
9/27/65	123.10
	\$ 511.10
	\$2,615.19

Disbursements:

TNA News Editor -	
Sept. travel	
allowance	50.00
E. H. Brooks -	
postage & phone	
calls	13.48
Banner Print Co. -	
print & mail TNA	
News, etc.	395.35
A. L. Martin -	
postage	1.28
TNA News Editor -	
Aug. petty cash	10.06

Mrs. Grace Curtis -	
drayage	3.50
Joe Nance -	
postage for youth	
program	5.20
TNA Sec'y. -	
petty cash	29.58
Gov. Dist. 3 -	
postage	5.00
Gribble Stamp &	
Stencil Co. - TNA	
Metal Life Mem-	
bership Plates	233.03
TNA News Editor -	
Oct travel allow.	
& September	
petty cash	64.40
Balance as of 10/4/65	\$10.88
	\$1,804.31
Note: The above balance includes	
the TNA Memorial Library Fund:	
Previous balance	\$157.02
Balance as of 10/4/65	\$157.02



## THE UNCOMFORTABLE CHAIR — (Continued from Page 22)

al look." — Victor L. Sandlin, Houston.



"May we say that you are doing a fine job. We think every issue is better than the one before. We appreciate it here in Angelo." — San Angelo Coin Club.



"On behalf of the Austin Coin Club, I want to thank you for your co-operation in publicizing our coin show. We are very much aware of the effect the wonderful publicity in TNA News had in making our show a success." — Lyman C. Bartee, President, Austin Coin Club.

## THIS IS YOUR LIFE - GALVESTON COUNTY CLUB

The Galveston County Coin Club of Texas City held a special meeting and program September 23 honoring past club presidents and historian. The event was held at Nessler Center, Lloyd Buss, Port Arthur, T.N.A. governor, district six, and six of the nine presidents were present.

Mrs. Ruby Threlkeld, club historian, was the speaker for the evening. She is the only historian the club has had.

Mrs. Threlkeld began the program taking excerpts from the club scrapbook. The club was organized in March, 1957 by Claude Ressler of Texas City. In February of that year, Ressler, who is a postal worker, began noticing a few people receiving coin papers and magazines. He was interested in coins and stamps, so this started him to wondering if a club could be organized in the area. From the ten cards sent to people he knew were interested, he received all positive answers.

So, from this beginning Galveston County Coin Club was born, with members coming from Galveston, LaMarque, Texas City, Baytown,

Houston, Dickinson and Hitchcock. The first year had its rough spots because all were just learning and it was a big job drawing up a constitution and by-laws; getting a treasury started. Auctions were held and swap nights were enjoyed — in those days one could really do some trading. Films were shown and interesting talks were given by the few members who knew something about numismatics.

Ressler was the first club president followed by Jim Sprague, E. E. White, Kendall Albert, Dr. W. T. Anderson, Carl Nessler, Jr., F. R. Ripley A. B. Embry and Mark Vannadore who is now serving. As the historian revealed the activities of each president and their year of guiding the club, many amusing and interesting happenings of the early days were recalled.

One noted change was the report on the first Coin Jamboree held in 1958. Bourse tables were \$3 and 15 dealers from Dallas, Willis, Houston and Texas City entered lots in the auction conducted by White. Free doughnuts and coffee were served during the show which opened at 8 a.m. and closed at 10 p.m. The club hardly broke even financially but everyone gained experience.

As each president's name was called, he was given a beautiful ceramic cup with his name and year as president, embossed in gold, and then each were seated at the head table. Down through each year, Mrs. Threlkeld told of the club's activities.

Joined A.N.A. in 1958; charter member of T.N.A.; club Jamborees with each getting bigger and better, except in 1961 when "Carla" came along and damaged the city, mem-



Shown above are some of the charter members of the Galveston County Coin Club, organized in March, 1957. The club held a special meeting and program honoring past presidents, and the club historian, Mrs. Ruby Threlkeld. Left to right—Tom Hutto, Dr. W. T. Anderson, John Mahan, Marianne and E. E. White, Jim Sprague and Claude Ressler.

bers' coin collections, washed away some of the homes and possessions; but it did not break their spirits, because each one worked and helped recover what was left and started over.

The club has participated in National Coin Week each year; active in A.N.A. and T.N.A. work; held benefit auctions to help the needy at Christmas time; donated 20 books to the Moore Memorial Library; and purchased proof sets for members through 1964.

Members have stressed education—to learn more about grading, numismatic history, how to collect and care for coins. Guest speakers have informed them as to how to insure collections; how to prepare a will so that collections will be left to those they were intended for; on counterfeiting; cleaning coins and many more.

Mrs. Threlkeld concluded with "Galveston County Coin Club, this is your life. May you continue to grow in knowledge, friendship and gain many faithful members who will continue to enjoy this club as we have in the past."

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Georgia B. Smith and Mrs. Gertrude Varnadore. Mrs. Smith was thanked for making the gifts presented to the presidents.

The club now has 21 T.N.A. members of which three are active juniors. Members will be assisting Treasure Island Coin Club of Galveston when the T.N.A. convention will be held in 1966.

## 12 POUND NUGGET

A gold nugget weighing nearly 12 pounds and as large as a dinner plate has been found at the Dalny gold field in the Magadan Oblast. The report came through Moscow radio and UPI.

## from the librarian

T.N.A. Memorial Library

Wally Gilmore

Box 74, Weslaco, Texas 78596

Hidalgo Coin Club members recently donated coins and filled up an album which was sold by a special drawing with all proceeds being forwarded to the T.N.A. Memorial Library. Thirty dollars was realized from the sale and will be used toward the purchase of slide sets for T.N.A. member clubs to use.

The slide-set project is getting a good start and we hope to report more on this next month. If your club wishes to make a donation, please send it to the T.N.A. treasurer "Mac" Kennedy, and specify that it is for the purpose of purchasing slides.

As of October 5, four requests for five books have been filled and one library list has been mailed.

**COIN WORLD** has donated reprints of a nine-article series on United States Mint engravers written by John O. Amos. It is entitled "The Worthy Line" and is an interesting series—ask to borrow it and read for yourself.

## Report Forms To Clubs

Forms for reporting coin club meetings to the TNA News have been mailed to each T.N.A. chapter member. It is a convenient way to report club meetings and activities, and the TNA News will be looking forward to hearing from each club every month.

If your club is planning a 1966 event, it is not too early to get publicity to the News as to dates, etc. It will help other clubs with their plans in an effort not to have conflicting dates.

# THE NUMISMATIC CIRCLE

**Joe V. Barth**, San Antonio, secretary of Gateway Coin Club, will be leaving in December for an official visit to Viet Nam. Joe may be greeted by Maj. Al Nannan, also of San Antonio, who has been in V. N. since August . . . Tom Bain, Dallas, retiring as president of the Society of Paper Money Collectors, after a two-year term. Under his "management," 500 new members were added for the past year . . . Mrs. H. C. Card, Weslaco, who retired from school teaching two years ago, couldn't resist responding when the school bell rang again in September; so is back teaching in Edcouch . . .

**Margo Russell's** daughter, Suzy, Sidney, Ohio, allowed to resume normal activities after a bout with rheumatic fever during the summer . . . **L. B. Snowden** in a Harlingen hospital with a broken hip . . . **S. M. "Mae" Kennedy**, San Antonio, now with the State Health Department, in the Valley for week's visit . . . also visiting the Valley and Mexico was **M-Sgt. George Gillespie**, Gunter AFB, Alabama. George may be officially transferred to France for a short time. He was recently confined to the hospital with illness . . . **Lucky and Doris Drachenberg**, San Perlita, in a one-car accident on the way home from Beaumont when a wild hog appeared on the road. No one was seriously injured. Doris has opened a full-time coin shop in Raymondville at the Ramon Hotel . . .

**L. L. Edmonds**, Waco, attended a class reunion in Alice. His class? 1915 . . . **Jess Peters**, Decatur, Ill., unfortunately was robbed of about \$25,000 in coins on his way home from the A.N.A. convention. Theft took place in Pryor, Okla. . . . **Darrell Hogan** to El Paso with his Mc-

Allen football team.

**L. P. Maddox**, Donna, recently in the hospital . . . **Janet Brooks**, San Angelo, now attending the University of Texas, Austin. Know Beth and Ellis miss her sweet and winning smile at home . . . **Wallace Davis**, Houston, displayed his fabulous coin collection in August at the Houston National Bank . . . **Billie and Harvey Bruns**, Mission, back from San Francisco. . . .

**Brad H. Smith**, Austin, attending the national telephone convention in New York City during October . . . the **Bob Bridges**, Corpus Christi, had their son and family visiting from Wyoming . . . **Paul Jackson**, McAllen, on a short trip to Houston . . . **Eliot Cashdan**, Fort Worth, new publisher of **PACE** . . . **Miriam and Wally Gilmore** to Corpus Christi for 54th annual Southwest Section Waterworks convention. . . .

In Ed Nenee's **Coin World** column "**Coin Finds**" — **Ruby Threlkeld**, LaMarque, reporting that coin finds is a highlight of club meetings in the area. "Members report their finds and this helps keep up interest and encourages new members to keep looking. . . ." **Jane and Frank Norris**, McAllen, back from a vacation in Canada and a banker's convention. . . .

Greetings from London were sent by **John Hill**, Temple, and commented that the "people were pleasant; it was a big city; but the weather was wet." Typical London . . . **William Windom**, who plays Congressman Morley on television's "The Farmer's Daughter" collects \$2 bills printed in 1891 which carry his ancestor's portrait . . . **Melba and Clark Consey**, Brownwood attended the Courthouse Jubilee in Hillsboro in September, then on to El Paso for

(Continued on Page 40)

## GREATER HOUSTON CLUB CELEBRATES 10TH YEAR

John's Hickory Inn Restaurant in Houston was the scene for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of organization of the Greater Houston Coin Club. Mrs. Chris Johns, club secretary, was in charge of the program and was mistress of ceremonies. Eighty members and guests were present.

Jim Rabia, president, read letters of appreciation for the fine A.N.A. convention recently hosted by the club. Rabia presented Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Martin with T.N.A. certificates of award. Martin was general chairman for the convention.

Martin and Rabia were honored with president's plaques as a token of the club's appreciation for guidance during their terms in office. Bill Johns made the presentation.

The Houston club was organized in September, 1955 with 32 charter members. The founding members were A. V. Montgomery, Mr. and

Mrs. Fred McGill, Henry J. Kuntz, William E. Powell, Mrs. R. A. Knowlton, Mrs. J. E. Whyte, Bill Johns and Larry Turk. Mrs. Marguerite Chandler designed the club emblem.

Past presidents include, in addition to Martin and Rabia, Montgomery, W. J. Bingham, Mike McKay and Bill Miller.

The first club auction was held in November, 1956 and in January, the late Lewis M. Reagan, A.N.A., secretary, was guest of honor at the club's first banquet. In 1959, a visit was made by A.N.A. President and Mrs. O. H. Dodson. T.N.A.'s first president, Joe B. Davis, and Mrs. Davis met with the club in 1960.

During the first year of organization, the club became affiliated with A.N.A. and in 1960 joined T.N.A.

Club bourses have been held annually since 1957, with the exception

(Continued on Page 40)



Mrs. Marguerite Chandler displays the "money tree" she won at the Greater Houston Coin Club's 10th anniversary banquet. Mrs. Chandler promised that "the uncirculated cents in the egg baskets would have a good home!" Mrs. Chris Johns, club secretary, is at left.



A. I. Martin and Jim Rabia exchange presidential notes after they were presented with past-president's plaques for their services while in office, at the 10th anniversary banquet held by the Greater Houston Coin Club.

# GOLD is where you find it!

Ken Olmsted - INTERCOIN

A steward on one of the ships that called on ports in the Philippines tells this true tale of woe. In one of the smaller ports in the Philippines there is only a small sawmill at the waterfront, where they produce nothing but mahogany logs. The village is tucked away about a mile inland.

With a few hours to kill and the idea of searching for coins, the steward went seeking. The day was hot and humid - flies thicker than the grass through which he tramped - and his thirst was building up with each yard he trudged. Finally, he came across a corrugated tin shack, which turned out to be a store!

An ancient Chinese merchant was the sole inhabitant, and in his pidgin English the steward finally informed the old man of his great thirst and was rewarded with a can of warm soda pop, canned in Manila. Over his can of pop, the steward was able to make the merchant understand that he was looking for old coins. A light of recognition crossed the Chinaman's lined and weatherbeaten face, and with a smile he reached into a large barrel and came up with an old tin box full of old gold coins.

The steward, after recovering from his state of shock, selected a few of the gold coins he had the money to pay for. He had only a few moments left - not enough time to go to the ship and return before it sailed. He made the Chinese elder understand that he would be back in 120 days to buy all the coins, and the old man promised to save them for him.

The steward could hardly wait for the next trip to that port, and when it finally came he ran the entire mile to the store. He found the merchant in the exact same spot, and lo and

behold the old man remembered him. Pulling his money from his wallet, the steward asked for the tin box of gold coins. The merchant smiled and parted his lips with his fingers, saying, "Efiend flix teeth, you bkee?"

## THE NUMISMATIC CIRCLE -

(Continued from Page 38)

the annual state conference of County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas . . . Mother of Floyd E. Covill, McCamey, much improved after serious illness in Roswell, N. Mex. . . . Ada Lee and John Chism, McAllen, visited his mother in San Antonio. . . .

Sy Grossman has moved his Sy's House of Coins to a new Houston address—531 Meyerland Plaza. . . .

## GREATER HOUSTON -

(Continued from Page 39)

tion of 1965 when it was cancelled to host the A.N.A. convention. The 1961 bourse was held in conjunction with the T.N.A. Spring convention, which the club hosted.

A Houston club member won the first A.N.A. educational award ever presented; and a member also won the first T.N.A. Lewis M. Reagan Memorial award.

Guests at the celebration included Mrs. Mary Andrew, sister of P. K. Anderson, immediate A.N.A. past president, officers of the Pasadena and Bellaire clubs, and others who assisted during the recent A.N.A. meeting.

## TNA News Publisher Honored In El Paso

Clark Coursey, who has been publisher of TNA News for the past three and one-half years, was honored recently in El Paso at the annual State Convention of County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas for his outstanding services to the association through *The County Progress* magazine, of which he has been editor and publisher for the past 23 years. Coursey was presented with a bronze plaque with the inscription "To Clark Coursey, Publisher, County Progress, A Friend of County Government, from County Judges and Commissioners of Texas -1965." County Judge Choice Moore of Fannin County, president, made the presentation.

Coursey formerly published the Brownwood Banner, a weekly newspaper in Brownwood and is owner of Banner Printing Co., where the TNA News is printed.

He is active in the Brownwood Rotary Club; T.N.A. representative of the Central Texas Coin Club of Brownwood; and member of other civic organizations in his home city. His coin collecting interest is centered on Jefferson nickels and United States silver dollars.



Clark Coursey, left, publisher of the TNA News, was presented with a bronze plaque at the State Convention of County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas held in El Paso, in appreciation of his services as editor and publisher of the association's publication. In making the presentation, County Judge Choice Moore, association president, said, "Clark has done more than any man in the state to keep the association together, through publication of the County Progress."

-----o-----

## Groundbreaking Ceremonies Held

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held September 17 in Philadelphia for the world's largest and most modern Mint, after many years of planning. The new \$37 million plant will take the place of the present Philadelphia Mint, now 64 years old.

Participating in the special ceremonies were Joseph W. Barr, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, James H. Tate, Mayor of Philadelphia, Robert A. Wallace, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Miss Eva B. Adams, director of the mint and Michael H. Sura, superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

### FROM THE SECRETARY — (Continued from Page 34)

Tex. 76102.

1125 Harold S. Gregg, 2334 St. Francis, Dallas, Tex.

1145 Chalmer W. Dutton Box 1254, Ft. Worth, Tex.

1404 Ovid A. McHorse, 1628 Balboa St., San Francisco, Calif. 94121.

J-1399 Richard Alan Greenberg, Box 5035, Camp Curtin Sta., Harrisburg, Pa. 17110.

## J. J. Conway & Co. Georgia Gulch 1861

The J. J. Conway and Co. mint was located in Summit County in Georgia Gulch, which early in 1861 was one of the gold fields in Colorado Territory. The gulch was in the Snowy Range Mountains just over the range from Tarryall. At the mouth of the gulch was the town of Parkville, where, it is thought, stood the Conway Mint.

Early in September 1861, a meeting of miners and traders was held in order to establish a uniform rate at which gold dust should be current; at the time, this commodity ranged from \$14 to \$16 per ounce. A disagreement occurred between the miners and traders, as to the rate which promised a deadlock, when the firm of Conway & Co. solved the difficulty by manufacturing their gold pieces. The Rocky Mountain Weekly of 24 August 1861, reported: "There is a mint in Georgia Gulch, conducted by J. J. Conway & Co., Jewelers and Bankers. Their machinery seems to be as fine as that of Clark Gruber & Co., and their Five and Ten Dollar gold pieces look as nice and rich as Uncle Sam himself could get up."

The coins must have been issued earlier in August because the Rocky Mountain Weekly News, dated 14 August 1861, stated that a careful assay made in Denver of a new \$5 coin issued by J. J. Conway & Co., of Georgia Gulch, has been assayed. "The assay shows that the fineness of the gold is only .722<sup>1/2</sup> and the value of the 'slug' in American coin \$4.26. These slugs proved a matter of convenience to the miners for home circulation, but in the Eastern market they probably would not bring four dollars.

There must have been a mistake in this first assay, for a later num-

ber of the same paper reports that as it had been represented that the Conway coins were of light weight and deficient in value, it produced a certificate of T. Y. Berrenrand, local Assayer, in which the Conway \$5 piece weighed 140.30 grains Troy, the gold fineness of .822 with a proportion of silver .18 and an intrinsic value of \$5.01.

The Conway coins are excessively rare. The 2<sup>1</sup>/2D, 5D and 10D pieces were coined. The Conway dies are in the possession of the Colorado State Historical Society. One missing obverse die is now being used by Moore-Bashlow Co., Inc. for restrike purposes. It is fervently hoped that this die will be contributed to the Colorado Historical Society when it has served its function in New York.

---

## Mother of Mrs. Vautrain Dies

Funeral services for Mrs. Oscar Haven, 86, of Vernon were held September 20. Mrs. Haven was the mother of Mrs. E. A. Vantrain of San Angelo.

Mrs. Haven died after a long illness. Burial was in Vernon.

---

## Two-Legged Buffalo

A New Brunswick, N.J. policeman, who began collecting coins 18 months ago, claims he has found the only known 1935 two-legged Buffalo nickel, according to an Associated Press report. He is Jacob G. Karl who has been with the police force for 10 years.

He said he discovered the nickel last month while rummaging through some old coins. A nationally recognized coin expert of California has authenticated the coin as "the" rare nickel.

Karl plans to sell the coin at auction in New York City this month.

## **John Parsons & Co. Tarryall Mines 1861**

In 1859, gold deposits were discovered at Tarryall, Colorado, by prospectors from Central City who had found all the good lodes at the latter place staked out. Tarryall Creek at first was a disappointment, but pay dirt was struck just as the prospectors were preparing to leave. "Let us tarry all," said a miner, so goes the story—thus, the creek and camp were named.

Dr. John Parsons of Quincy, Illinois, and since 1859 in the Pikes Peak region, brought out dies and presses to the Pikes Peak district in 1860, and in 1861 began the manufacture of his coin. He set up his mint at Tarryall near the mouth of the canyon, northwest of Como, where the railroad later passed to cross the range to Breckenridge.

The inscription on these pieces reads "ORO" and, because of this, some have thought that the mint was located at Orocity, which formerly was situated on the present site of Leadville, Colorado, in California Gulch. This is not true since it is quite certain that the mint was located in South Park.

The WEEKLY NEWS of Denver on 3 July 1861 states "Parsons & Co., of Hamilton are preparing for a gold coinage. The issue will be in quarter and half eagles of handsome and original design. We have seen facsmilies of the coins."

The Miners' Record of Tarryall, dated 7 Sept. 1861, states: We were shown by J. B. Stausell, Esq., some new coins which were coined by Dr. J. Parsons of Tarryall Mines—

Obverse — J. Parsons & Co.  
Machinery  
ORO  
Reverse — Eagle  
Pikes Peak Gold  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  D

The spelling on the coin was a mistake of the die maker since the name was Parsons, not Parson.

These coins are extremely rare. A  $2\frac{1}{2}$  D and Five D denomination were coined. Parsons also issued gold assay bars.

---

## **Gold - A Precious Metal**

Gold, a metallic element, has been prized from the earliest times because it is found chemically uncombined and because of its resistance to corrosion. It is thus suitable for coinage, jewelry, and ornamental purposes.

Gold was one of the first metals to be used by man. That it was used in prehistoric times is evidenced by the discovery of primitive fishhooks made of the metal. Gold was used for coinage as early as 1800 B.C. and for barter at a much earlier date. Its symbol is Au. Its atomic weight is 197.2 and its atomic number is 79.

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## **Gold Rush Days**

During the California "Gold Rush" days private companies and individuals issued small gold pieces in denominations \$1, \$1/2 and \$1/4 and were called Pioneer California Gold coins. They were legal tender, but not redeemable by the United States government.

Due to their small size, they gradually disappeared from circulation; so later on, souvenir California gold tokens were to take their place.

The tokens are the same size and denominations as the genuine gold coins and appeal to the California tourist and coin collector. They have no face value just curiosities and conversation pieces.

EXCERPTS FROM . . .

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, June, 1876

Reprinted from the New York Sunday Times'  
Article "American Coins"

" . . . But the superiority of our old coins in appearance is due chiefly to the comparative boldness and simplicity of their design, traits which were united with a far higher artistic merit than that shown in our present coinage. The reverse had a large head, for which there was substituted, very unhappily we think, the full length figure, which the writer to whom we have referred describes as that of a "young woman sitting on nothing particular, wearing nothing to speak of, looking over her shoulder

at nothing imaginable, and bearing in her left hand something that looks like a broomstick with a woollen night-cap on it.

" . . . our silver coins are . . . mean in aspect, weak, commonplace, without character. It is urged and with reason, that they do not even look like money, but have rather the appearance of poorly designed and executed medals. Look at even an old Spanish dollar, one of the "pillar" dollars, as they used to be called, that were in more common circula-

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tion here than our own thirty-five or forty years ago. They are very good silver, but numismatically they are not admirable. In design and in execution they are coarse, almost rude. And yet in general appearance how much more satisfactory they are than our own! How much more they look like money! Their breadth and the coldness and the simplicity of their design give them this appearance. The large shield on the reverse, the distinctness of the lettering, and even the rude head of the big-nosed old Bourbon CAROLUSES on the obverse make them look like real coins; and the same of coarse, (sic) is true of the halves, quarters and eighths . . . ”

It is well asked, “Why is it that we have the ugliest money of all civilized nations?

## 1933 Gold Order

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued an order prohibiting the hoarding of gold coins, with certain exceptions, thus enabling the collector to acquire and hold various specimens for their collections.

A special import license must be obtained before any gold coins, regardless of country or denomination, will be allowed into the United States.

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—o—

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1942-D	.35	.95	1.50	6.00	15.50
1943-D	.50	.95	1.25	2.00	4.00
1944-S	.25	.35	.65	1.50	3.00
1948-S	.25	.35	.65	1.50	3.00
1949-S	.35	.50	.85	1.75	3.50
1950-P	.25	.35	.50	1.50	4.00
1950-D	15.50	15.95	17.00	18.00	19.75
1951-S	.75	1.00	1.25	4.50	6.50
1955-P	.85	1.10	1.35	1.95	3.50
1958-P	.25	.35	.45	.65	1.25
1959-P	.20	.25	.35	.45	.75
Any other date not listed					
	.15	.20	.25	.....	.....

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This official publication is mailed to all TNA members except Associate without cost other than their annual dues. Members are invited to use its pages to express their views and to ask for information. Opinions expressed by contributors are those of the authors and are not necessarily the views of the Texas Numismatic Association or the Editor.

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6	35	1000	1922 100 yrs. Independ.	3.00	3.85	—
6	37	1000	1922 100 Yrs. Independ. (8BASIL)	4.50	5.50	—
7	34	500	1922 100 Yrs. Independ.	.95	1.20	—
7	36	500	1922 100 Yrs. Independ. (8BASIL) 6 pc.	27.50	—	—
14	45	100	1932 400th Anniv. Coloniz.	11.00	15.00	—
	45	100	Tamandare	1.00	1.25	1.50
	45	100	Tamandare	1.20	1.50	1.80
15	46	200	Tamandare	1.20	1.50	1.80
	46	200	1936 Maua	1.50	2.00	2.50
	46	200	1937 Maua	1.75	2.25	3.00
	46	200	1938 Maua	1.75	2.25	3.00
	47	300	1936 Gomes	1.40	1.90	2.50
16	47	300	1937 Gomes	1.40	1.90	2.50
	47	300	1938 Gomes	1.50	2.00	2.75
17	48	400	1936 Oswaldo Cruz	1.20	1.65	—
	48	400	1937 Oswaldo Cruz	1.50	1.85	—
	48	400	1938 Oswaldo Cruz	1.40	1.75	—
	49	500	1935 Diogo Feijo	—	—	9.00
18	50	500	1936 Diogo Feijo	.95	1.25	—
	50	500	1937 Diogo Feijo	.95	1.25	2.00
	50	500	1938 Diogo Feijo	1.30	1.50	2.25
	51	1000	1935 Jose de Anchieta	2.25	3.50	4.50
19	52	1000	1936 Jose de Anchieta	1.90	2.65	—
	52	1000	1937 Jose de Anchieta	2.00	3.00	—
	52	1000	1938 Jose de Anchieta	2.10	3.50	—
20	53	2000	1936 Duke of Caxias	2.00	2.75	3.50
	53	2000	1937 Duke of Caxias	2.35	2.90	3.70
	53	2000	1938 Duke of Caxias	2.50	3.00	4.00
	54	2000	1938 Caxias (polygonal)	2.70	3.50	—
	55	2000	1935 Duke of Caxias	2.70	3.50	4.50
21	56	5000	1936 Santos Dumont	3.00	3.50	4.00
	56	5000	1937 Santos Dumont	—	3.50	5.00
	56	5000	1938 Santos Dumont	3.50	4.00	—
22	61	500	1939 Joaquim Assis	.65	.90	1.15
23	62	1000	1939 Tobias Barreto	1.20	1.50	2.00
24	63	2000	1939 Marchal Peixoto	1.85	2.35	3.25

We specialize in all foreign coins and publish a monthly price list which is available by subscription for \$2 a year. A copy of our latest issue may be had free for the asking. Our July issue features coins of Latin America, as well as a selection of other foreign coins. All coins are offered subject to prior sale. Texas residents please add 2% sales tax. Coins will be sent on approval to customers known to us or who furnish satisfactory references such as ANA no., TNA no., bank, etc.

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